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THE WEEKLY GLEANER. המאסף

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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D. D.,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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State of the Jews in Poland.

On entering Poland, from Germany, the traveller is struck by the appearance of a people entirely different from the Slavonian natives of the country. This population—which presents the spectacle of a strange mixture of the East and the Middle ages—swarms in towns and villages,—crowds the markets and thoroughfares,—occupies the inns, shops, and public houses,—and is found wherever an opportunity may present itself for realizing gains without submitting to any hard work. The sharply-drawn features and long beards of the men, and the coal-black glowing eyes of the women, betray their oriental origin; whilst the flowing robes and hanging sleeves of the males, as well as the Gothic head-dresses, necklaces, and arm-bands of the females, strongly reminding us of some picture which represents a scene of the middle ages, attest a nation that has remained stationary amidst the general progress of centuries. This nation are the children of Israel, the justly celebrated Jews of Poland, whose number, living in different provinces which constituted the kingdom of Poland before the partition of 1772, may be computed at 2,00,000 souls,* making the tenth part of the whole population of those provinces. Such an aggregation of Jews has, to our knowledge, never taken place in any other country, and it is the natural consequence of their having experienced in Poland milder treatment and greater protection than in any other part of Europe,—advantages which attracted them from every quarter to a land which was not unjustly called their paradise.†

The general opinion is, that the first Jews who arrived in Poland were fugitives from Germany, whence they fled before the persecutions of the Crusaders. This fact seems to derive confirmation from the circumstance, that the language of the Polish Jews is even to this day a corrupted German. There is also good reason to believe that many arrived likewise from the Russian principalities, whence they were expelled in the beginning of the 12th century. There is however sufficient evidence that Jews had already been settled in Poland previously to the first Crusade, and that they enjoyed great privileges. We know from Dlugosh, that Saint Judith, queen of Vladislavus Herman, who reigned (1079—1102) expended large sums to redeem from the Jews such debtors as were unable to pay their obligations. It appears from this that the Jews had a right to detain in prison their insolvent debtors until they had discharged their debt by their labor. The law by which such a debtor was delivered into the power of his creditor, until he paid off his debt with the produce of his labor, existed in almost all the early Slavonian codes; but it proves that the Jews were much favored, if the application of that law was extended to their Christian debtors. The first known privilege granted to the Jews in Poland is that of Boleslaus, duke of Grand Poland, dated Kalish 1264, and which affords them considerable advantages. The most extensive rights were, however, conferred upon them by Casimir the Great, who calls them his faithful and able subjects, *fideles et idonei*. By the provisions of the statute of Vislitza, 1347, the Jews were subject to the territorial or common law by which the nobles were judged, and not to the statutes of Magdeburg, or the German municipal law which ruled the towns. They were, however amenable, not to the territorical courts where the nobles were judged, but to the tribunal of the king, or to that of a Palatine, i. e., they were not judged by the judicial, but by the administrative authorities. It was also enacted by the above-mentioned law that the evidence of a Christian could not be admitted against a Jew, unless supported by that of a Jew also. In all cases respecting money lent by a Jew and goods pawned by a Christian, the oath of the fisrt of them decided in his favor, within requiring any further evidence. This enactment was in itself too partial, and afforded great facility, as well as inducement for perjury. Moreover, it is well known that the Talmud contains very dangerous precepts relating the oaths taken to persons professing another creed than the Jews. Every kind of mental reservation, and of the most perverse casuistry, is not only allowed, but even recommended by that book in transactions with the *gorm*, or infidel. By asserting this, we do not mean to cast a general imputation on the Jewish character; we only allude to a fact which is confessed by the more enlightened Jews, who strongly condemn the unsocial tendency of the Talmudic doctrines, dictated by a spirit of revenge against the universal oppression to which the nation had been exposed.

The Jews could lend money, not only on moveables, but also on landed property, and take possession of it in case of non-payment. Their persons and property were amply secured against every violence, and they continued undisturbed in the enjoyment of their privilege till 1406. In this year a canon of Cracow called Budeck, excited the people so violently by a sermon which he preached, that they rushed from the church and attacked the quarter of the town which was inhabited by the Jews: the lust of rapine united with religious fanaticism, and a great number of Jews were murdered, and their property pillaged by the infuriated mob. The statute of King Alexander, published by the Chancellor Lasky, 1507, contains the privilege of Casimir, but with many additional provisions of a less favorable nature. It was inserted rather as a law against than in favor of the nation, because the tide of public opinion was at that time against them, and the chancellor was even accused of having been bribed by the Jews, for inserting the above-mentioned law at all. In 1556, an ecclesiastical synod was convoced at Lowich under the presidency of Aloisius Lippomani, legate of the pope. The object of that convocation being the confutation of heretics, they wished to convince the Protestants, as well as those who insisted upon a communion of two kinds, that the host, being the real body of our Saviour, contained blood. They invented an accusation which, according to the celebrated ecclesiastical writer Raynaldus, opportunely happened [*commode accidit*]. A woman belonging to the class of nobles called Lazecka, was accused of having stolen a host, and sold it to the Jews, who extracted blood by perforating it with needles. The blood was exhibited and officially attested. The Jews endeavored in vain to prove the absurdity of the charge, by arguing that their religion forbade them to believe the doctrine of transubstantiation, and consequently that a wafer might contain blood. The ecclesiastical court condemned the woman and the Jews to be burnt; but it was difficult to carry into execution such an iniquitous sentence, as it was necessary to have the approbation of the king, and this the enlightened and humane Sigismund Augustus would never have given. Myszkowsky, the grand marshal of the crown, who was a Protestant, explained to the monarch the absurdity of the charge; but the bishop Przerembsky, who was chancellor, forged a royal *exequatur*; this was immediately discovered. Myszkowsky loaded the bishop with the severest reproaches in the presence of the monarch; an order was despatched to revoke the *exequatur*, but it arrived too late, and the execution had already taken place. This action excited universal indignation. The king reproached the legate at a public audience, for having countenanced prejudices and superstition, and for having stained Poland with innocent blood, and Lippomani immediately left Poland, without waiting for the orders of the pope.

It appears that in the 16th century, the state of the Jews in Poland was highly prosperous. Two Polish Jews visited Palestine about 1534, and published a description of the marvellous river Sabbathion,‡ which is said to flow only during six days in the week, and to stop on the sabbath. The Jesuits burned the work publicly in the market-place of Breslau. It was also at that time a prevalent custom amongst the Jews to wear rings with a cabalistical sign of the above-mentioned river.

*The whole population of Jews in all parts of the world was estimated

by Wallace at	7,000,000
by Michrelis	6,000,000
by Basnage	3,000,000
by Gregoire	6,000,000

We are inclined to think that the estimation of Gregoire approximates the nearest to the truth.

†We cannot omit mentioning that the Jewish religion has been once since the destruction of Jerusalem the dominant religion of a state, or at least the creed professed by the rulers of a country; we mean the monarchs of the powerful kingdom of the Chasars, whose capital was situated on the banks of the Volga, near its mouth, and who were professing Judaism in the eighth or ninth century. This fact has been considered by some historians as a fiction; it is, however, confirmed by the evidence of some Arabian writers, particularly by that of Ibn Fozlan, a traveller of the tenth century, whose account, contained in the geographical dictionary of Jacoot, has been published at St. Petersbourgh, with a German translation by the learned orientalist Fraen.

‡The story of the Sabbatic river is told by Josephus Wars Book VII. chap. vi. Pliny likewise speaks of a periodic river that flowed during six days. No trace of such a river is to be found new.

*This complaint has repeatedly been made against the scholastic literature of the Rabbis. As the writing of the church of those ages, so do those of the Jews breathe that narrow, persecuting spirit imuted to them in the text. Honesty confesses it, and states that these opinions were those of former ages, but are not those of modern judaism; But crafty apologists tried to avoid the imputation by prevarication and even claimed the name of champions.

Rabbinical learning flourished in Poland during the 17th century. The learned historian of the Jews, Basnage, mentions a celebrated Rabbi who expounded the law at Cracow during twenty years, and to sttend whose lectures disciples crowded from all parts.* Isaac Aaronowich (son of Aaron) a learned printer at Cracow, published from his own press the Babylonian Talmud in thirteen volumes, 1603—1617. There were four Jewish presses at Cracow; that of Isaac Aaronowich continued eighty years. The town of Lublin was also renowned for its Hebrew presses; and a learned Jew, Joshua Bar Israel, published there the Talmud of Jerusalem, and Bar Abraham Kolonymus reprinted in the same town, 1617—27, the Babylonian Talmud, after the edition published by Justiniani at Venice. There were besides Jewish printing-offices at Posen, Zolkiew, and Wilna. The Jews experienced great calamities in the wars of the Cosacs, which took place in the 17th century. The Cosacs and the revolted peasants massacred great numbers of them in the Ukraine, Podolia, and Volhynia, considering them as the most guilty tools of the oppression they had experienced from their masters. In the town of Constantinow in Volhynia, the Jews defended themselves by force against the Cosacs; the town was however taken, and all the Jews, whose number amounted to 14,000, were slain without distinction of age or sex.

After the dismemberment of Poland, the Jews were subject to various regulations under the domination of the three powers who divided the bloody spoils of that unfortunate country. In Austria the Emperor Joseph II. granted them many privileges which they formerly did not possess, but he subjected them to the military service. In Prussia some new regulations respecting them were adopted, but they were not subjected to the military service. In Russia they are divided amongst the class of merchants and burghers, and pay, besides the taxes imposed on the above-mentioned classes, some others exclusively as Jews, particularly on account of their exemption from military service. Since the accession of Nicholas, however, this exemption has been abolished, and the military duties are exacted even more oppressively from Jews than Christians. The recruits are for the most part taken from among the boys of twelve or thirteen years of age, who are sent at once to the army or to military schools of an inferior class. The Jews naturally look upon this as a most oppressive regulation; its consequence generally being that the boys abandon their own and adopt the dogmas of the Russo-Greek church. In 1825, the Emperor Alexander appointed a committee to give a new organization to the Jews of the kingdom of Poland, which, upon a population of about 4,00,000, contains nearly 400,000 Jews.† The first measure proposed was the formation of a seminary where the future rabbis and teachers of Jewish schools were to be educated, under the superintendence of the government, in order to substitute men of sound learning and morals for the ignorant, superstitious, and fanatical Rabbis, who did everything in their power to prevent the spread of knowledge amongst their countrymen. This undertaking, although acknowledge on all hands to be of paramount importance, met with the greatest difficulties in its execution. The Jews opposed it violently as an institution threatening to destroy their religion; whilst the government, considering it almost impracticable, was reluctant to grant any funds for promoting a scheme, the result of which was considered little better than chimerical. At last, more by the personal influence of the members of the committee than through conviction of the usefulness of the proposed institution, the government were induced to grant 16,000 Polish florins [£400 sterling] per annum, for the maintenance of that seminary. This small subsidy was, however, husbanded with so much judgment that a school was opened on the following plan:—The studies were divided into two separate courses, one embracing the expounding of the Talmud, a knowledge of which in spite of its absurd doctrines, is indispensable for a Jewish rabbi; the second devoted to the study of the Polish language and literature, mathematics, history, geography, and grammatical instruction in the Hebrew langnage. This last met with great, although not openly avowed opposition from the bigoted Talmudists, who maintain that a grammatical knowledge of Hebrew leads to infidelity; a charge which, according to the meaning they attach to religion, is not without foundation, as the knowledge of Hebrew grammar overturns whole chapters of Talmud, entirely founded on a false interpretation of words and passages of the Bible. The school had at its opening eight pupils, who were lodged and boarded on the premises at the expense of the establishment, and eight daily pupils, who received almost gratuitous instructio

†800,000 would be more correct.

Times of Eating.

Luncheon.—This meal is admissible only when either the interval between the breakfast and dinner is very prolonged, or when the quantity of food taken at breakfast is very small. The laboring classes, as well as the children of the families aiming at being considered aristocratic, dine early, and thus with them luncheon is unnecessary, and accordingly is not usually taken. But with some classes, either from business or other causes, the practice of dining late has become general; and with such luncheon becomes a necessary meal. It should be taken about five hours after breakfast, and though called by another name, it may be considered as a light dinner, taken to allay the cravings of nature, but not entirely to destroy the appetite.

Dinner.—"Supposing 9 o'clock to be the hour of breakfast," observes Dr. Combe, "the natural dinner-hour would be 2 o'clock; and such, accordingly, is that sanctioned by the most extended experience, and which ought to be adhered to by all whose occupations will admit of its observance, and who wish to enjoy the highest health of which they are susceptible." This rule is a very good general one for adults, to which, however, exceptions oftentimes occur. Digestion is a process which is not effected in the same period of time in different individuals, in some it is slow, in others rapid. In the former a longer interval between breakfast and dinner is necessary than in the latter. A variety of other circumstances, such as the quantity of food taken at breakfast, the occupation of the individual, &c., &c., also affect the length of the interval.

Business and the customs of society have led to the practice of dining late, which, as I have already stated, involves the propriety of taking the intermediate meal called luncheon.

Tea.—The moderate use of tea or coffee, two or three hours after dinner, forms a very agreeable and refreshing meal. However the universal voice of the faculty is against the regular use of these beverages. Coffee excites the nervous system most perniciously; so that persons with weak nerves, after a portion of strong coffee, are prevented from sleeping for hours afterwards; for this reason coffee ought not to be used late at night. Coffee has also a pernicious effect on billious persons, and those who suffer of any derangement of the stomach or the viscera.

Tea, though considerably less exciting than coffee, and if not taken too strong, too hot, and in too great a quantity, appears even to be a gentle stimulant to the digestion of food, if taken three or four hours after the meal is still objected to by the most able physicians as prejudicial to health. Habit and custom will prevail against prudence and temperance; still let the reader be aware that the less he takes of the tea and coffee the greater the benefit he will reap in the end. Let him beware of the most pernicious custom of strong coffee, taken hot, and immediately after a meal, which (as experience must tell dyspeptics) renders the stomach a hot-bed of disease.

Supper.—General experience is unfavorable to the use of much food at supper To those who dine late, supper is an unnecessary meal; whereas to those who dine early, and who take much active exercise, or are employed in laborious work after dinner, it is by no means an unnecessary or unwholesome meal. An empty stomach, under such circumstances will sometimes prove a most disagreeable preventive of sleep.*

Aged Learners.

If a man miss acquiring any desirable part of education in his youth, he is apt to say in mature years that he is now too old to learn. Many persons contentedly go to the grave in ignorance of what might have rendered them eminently useful, cooly transferring all blame to their parents for having neglected their education. But if an individual have not been thaught an useful matter when he was young, he might be puzzled to find any good reason for not learning it when he becomes able to employ a tutor for himself. Alleged want of ability is but an idle plea for laziness or disinclination; and is a plea, too, not a little fantastic and ridiculous. If he were able to learn the English alphabet in three days, when he was six years of age, should he not be able to learn the Greek alphabet in one day now that he is twenty-five? The human mind, it is true, is less versatile in manhood than in youth; but what it has lost in versatility is abundantly compensated by what it has acquired in power. Instances, besides, are not wanting of men having succesfully encountered new departments of learning, not only in manhood, but in old age,—at a period of life when the mental energies assume a tendency toward dotage or a second childhood. Tellier, the chancellor of France, learned dialectics some years after he had become a grandfather. Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, knew little of Latin or Greek till he was equally aged; and he prosecuted the study of them with eminent success. Plutarch learned Latin when seventy years of age; Cato learned Greek when eighty; and Socrates learned to play on musical instruments not ong before his death. If it be said that these men were geniuses, the reply is that they only learned better or more rapidly than other men would, or learned at any age when many would have been dotards. But surely if a genius may learn at forty; or if a genius may in old age acquire proficiency in a study, a man who is no genius may in middle life make honorable attainments. Where is the excuse then, for a man's not educating himself who was not duly educated by his parents? Possibly in his extreme poverty, or in his necessity to be constantly employed in his avocational duties; but if not there, it is to be found only in his laziness or his love of ignorance.

The Death of Abraham.

When the days of Abraham, that man of God and hero in the faith. drew to an end, he laid himself upon his bed, old and ready to depart, and called unto him his children, and his children's children. And they gathered themselves in a circle around him. Then spake the old man with a tranquil countenance and said, "Children, the God in whom I have believed now calls for me." And he blessed them. But his children wept and said, "Oh, that this hour might yet for this once pass away!" Then answered he, "Not so, dear children. Have I walked as a child before Him all the days of my life, and shall I now, when he calls me, delay to go unto Him?" And when he had said this, he bowed his head and died. And the aspect of the dead man was as that of one who slumbereth.—KRUMMACHER.

Medical Facts.

Microscopical examinations have been made of the matter deposited on the teeth and gums of many individuals, selected from all classes of society, in every variety of bodily condition, and in nearly every case animal and vegetable parasites in great numbers were discovered. The only persons whose mouths were found to be completely free from them cleansed their teeth four times daily, using soap once. Pure white soap is the best article for cleansing the teeth.

The habit of wearing glasses for short sightedness is very injurious to the sight. When convex spectacles are really necessary, the glasses should be arranged for each eye in particular, as it is rare for one eye to have the same power of vision with the other. Spectacles of green glass ought never to be used.

The tables of mortality show that the average length of time persons who have attained to thirty years of age will live, is 34 years and 124 days; according to the experience of seventeen Life insurance offices, 34 years and 156 days; according to the London Equitable Life Insurance Company, 34 years and 120 days.

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Programme
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Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

For December. Lecture: "Religion, the only basis o good order and peace among men," by Dr. J. Eckman Readings: Thrilling Tales by S. Solomons.——Dialogue (original) "Blunders working well" by Cohn, Solomons VanStraaten and Dennery. Essay:(original) "Litrary attainments" by A. Weil.——Essay (original) Social Intercourse, necessary to happiness, by Leon Levell.——Readngs: From Tuppers Philosophy. by T. Labatt.——Readngs: "Dante's Inferno" by S. Solomons.

January 3d 1858. Essay [original)
The Past ! no more
The key to the Future } by S. Solomons.
The cornerstone to 1858

Readings: Miscellanous Selections by J. M. Raphall.—— Essay: Original "Men's destiny only attainable by socia Intercourse" by D. Cohn. Essay:Original "The pleasnreso Hope" by J. Godchaux.—— Recitation: "The Greeks' by A. Hoffman.——Recitation: "The Frenchman" by I. Dennery.

January 10th. Debate: "Are high prices of agricultural and mechanical produce beneficial to the world at large

Cohn	Levy
Solomons	Dennery
Labatt	Hoffman

Readings: "Selections" by Raphall, Weil and Ellis.—— Essay: "U. S. Speakers" by S. Levell

January 17th. Essay: Original "Vivid portrayal o women's influence" by S. Solomons.——Essay: Original "Remembrances" by Leon Levell.——Essay: "Integrity the guide of life" by A. Weil——Recitation: "Parenta Care" by A. Hoffman——Recitation: Speech in Parliamen byT. Labatt——Recitation: "Convictions" by Leon Den nery

Jauuary 24th.' Debate: "Has the discovery of gold in California benefitted the world at large?

Dennery	Solomons
Hoffman	Cohn
Godchaux	Raphall

Poetical Essay: Original "The Housewife" by Heyman Readings: "Selections" by E. Levy.

January 31th Lecture: Literary Culture' by a gentleman who has kindly volunteered——Recitation: 'Speech ih U. S. Senate' by Solomons——Recitation: 'Foreign lan guages by Bernhard Simon.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the u dersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit, of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

E. Levy, L. Strasser, D. Cohn } Committee on Debates, Lectures &c

San Francisco, November 5th 1857.

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STOTT & CO.,
Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol, Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

ffice, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.
m13-tf

Pacific Museum.
Clay street.....Corner of Kearny

PACIFIC MUSEUM.— We paid a visit to this popular and instructive place of amusement a few evenings since, and were astonished at the great improvement in every department since our last visit. No depression here; hard times are not felt inside these walls; for Adams, with the true spirit of California enterprise, uses every means in his power to add new features to his already large collection of Animals &c. Indeed, he may well be styled the Barnum of the Pacific, with this exception: that his first start in the business was catching and taming Wild Animals in person, at the imminent risk of his life, whereas Barnum commenced with Tame Bears and Stuffed Allegators, If any man in California is deserving of success, he is, as his whole time for the last five years has been devoted to the building up of a Museum in this city which might equal any in this world; and to see how far he has succeeded, it is only necessary to visit the Museum and see the great vatiety he has collected — Buffalo, Dear, Elk. Antelope; Bears of all descriptions and sizes; the Sea Lion, Leopard and Seal all in their native element; Birds of every variety; Snakes of all sizes, from the Great Boa of Africa to the small but poisonous Rattelsnake of California—together with a full cabinet of Mineral Specimens and Antiquiti s from every part of the State; and, not content with merely pleasing the eye, he has a fine Band of Musicians consantly en gaged; and to add to the entertainment, he has secured the services of Mons. ROLLA, a celebrated performer on the Slack Wire, Balancing &c. &c. Mr. JAMES MELVILLE and PUPIL are also engaged and perform nightly. These alone are worth the price of admission, and, when taken in connection with the other attraetions of the Museum, cannot fail to please. Indeed, we do not know a better place to pass an evening than Adams' Pacific Museum, nor a worthier man.

A FRIEND TO ENTERPRISE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Northern Assurance Company.
(ESTABLISHED 1836.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON.....No, 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.
BELFAST.....No. 42 Waring street.
DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH.....No. 20 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW.....No. 19 St Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company was held on the 12th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders.

Fire Department.

Premiums for the year £91,306 3s. 6d; which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balanc eof £14,572 15s. 6d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year	£9,814 11 02
Renewal Premiums and Interest	58,148 7 01
Total Revenue for the year	£67,962 18 03
Claims during the year	14,966 6 10
Number of Policies current, 3986, for capital sums amounting to	£1,832,798 04 0b

Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds,	£342,535 00 0
Revenue from all soufces	161,498 07 1

Dividend.

The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent., free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	FIRE DEPT £ s. d.	LIFE DEPT. £ s. d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853,	13,431 13 9	39,357 4 9
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854,	29,834 4 7	42,358 12 4
Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months)	37,303 0 0	35,374, 2 11
Revenue from 1st Febr'y. 1855, to 31st Jan'y 1856,	77,850 19 9	62,184] 7 11
Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1856, to 31st Jan'y, 1857,	91,306 3 6	67,962 18 1

dated June 16, 1857.
SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner California and Battery sts.,
au 14-tf San Francisco.

GEO. DIETZ & CO.
132, Washington Street, I

C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L
MANUFACTURERS
Importers and Dealers in
ALCOHOL, BURNING-FLUID, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.

☞ All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices. au 7

FIGEL & BROTHER,
Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand a large a assortment of Clothing, and Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks. Valiseg &c.—And are receiving by every steamer and clippers fresh supplies from their partner, Mr. FIGEL, 57 Pin, street, New York.

All the above articles are offered at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES at 191 Clay street, near Kearny, by
FIGEL & BROTHER

Branch Store, Empire Block, Second street, near door the corner of D street, MARYSVILLE. au21

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Return of Mr. S. Levy
FROM OREGON.

☞ MR. S. LEVY, who since the first settlement of Israelites in this State to the time of his leaving here six months ago, has enjoyed the confidence of his co-religionists to a considerable degree, has again returned to San Francisco, and recommends himself as מוהל to his former friends in this city and in the country. nov 6.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15. 5617, (1858.)

Payments.

Subscribers in the country, and in the Atlantic States, are politely requested to pay their dues to the Gleaner either to the agent; or, in absence of such to transmit the amount in post stamps, or in cash sealed, pasted, or sewed to registered letter. Address "Editor Gleaner, San Francisco.

There is a Time to Speak.

Eeclesiastes 111: 7.

"Woe unto me, if I speak; and woe unto me, if I forbear.'—*Rabbis.*

With these words a Rabbi once addressed his audience, when he was about warning them against false weights used in the markets. He felt it his duty to point out how the imposition was practised, and the people imposed upon; but in doing so, he necessarily would give the means of deceiving to one or the other of his hearers, whose honesty was precarious:

Under his impression he exclaimed: "*O-y lee in omar, o-y lee im lo omar.*" Woe unto me if I say; woee unto me if I do not say. We are in one respect under a similar predicament, not that we are apprehensive of teaching deceit, but we again expose ourselves by pointing out false measure—knowingly or ignorantly—*sold* in the market.

We have a full view of the state of our *soi disant* religious affairs from the North to the South of the Union; and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In one of our news items in this number, headed Posen, the decay of our congregations in Germany is ascribed to the want of discernment of the people in general, in their choice of managers. It is painful, ndeed, to hear this tact stated by a man who has grown gray in the service of his people; whose twenty-one year's experience as an editor has rendered him fully acquainted with the Jewish affairs of Europe, and whose critical acumen is sufficient to weigh down the opinion of a host. He says: "By hundred facts we can prove it, that the congregations have sunk by nothing more, than by this abuse (*diese Unsitte*)" *viz* "that the Jewish congregations continue electing men for their wardens who do not evince the least religious interest for Judaism; who neither are distinguished for extraordinary intelligence, nor moral worth, but solely for their purses." So far the editor of the *Zeitung des Judenthums.*

It is not our object to predicate a similar decay of the American Synagogue, much less is it our intention to complain of the unfortunate choice to office of none but the *fortunati* (of men of real or supposed means); we will not pour out the cup of our just indignation, on the numerous depraved shepherds, nor on the depraved taste of those who *hire* them; for *Ut grex ita rex* "Like shephard like flock"; but as a *true* witness, as a martyr, we call with Jeremiah from the utmost West to the remotest East: "What shall I liken unto thee, O daughter of Jerusalem!? What shall I compare unto thee O virgin of Judah, for thy ruin is great as a sea; who can heal thee? Thy prophets (teachers) see vain and foolish things for thee; and they have not discovered (unto thee) thy perversity, (Lamentations 11: 13-14)— nor can or dare they do it." In the present state of affairs the honest man can not take the office of teacher, and if he takes it, he rarely can maintain himself as an honest man. For the American synagogue is now religiously situated, as was France politically at the outbreak of the revolution. The reaction of former oppression fell heavily back upon all that was above the level of the people. And as they, having no law nor principle to adopt as a standard of action, were in a continual fluctuation, so have we, from the want of Law, *Tot homines quot sententiae*, "As many opinions as heads." And we pity the soul that can obey such a many headed master. Who then can heal the breach of my people?

But this is not the wound we wish to probe; the evil does not nestle in the brauches nor grow at the top, but it rests at the root of the tree. Our burden is a weighty one; these lines are sent upon a wide errand indeed. We have not dipped our pen in gall, nor do we wish to administer wormwood; we could write our words in tears, and pour out our soul in love, could we effect a cure. We are verging to decay from the miserable choice our people make in their teachers. It is the religious instruction of our children that is in a most deplorable state.

The remark of the editor of *Zeitung des Judenthums* ought to be a warning to our people from the heart of Germany to the shores of the Pacific. We do not deny a higher intelligence to our pewe cannot allow them to be more intelligent than our co-religionists in Germany. And yet, at a meeting of the teachers and rabbies of Hessen, held lately, they unanimously came to the conclusion that the appointment of teachers of religion is to emanate from the State, and that the congregations are irreliable electors. And few men know the humanheart better than the pious Dr. Scott, the commentator, and he, in his practical observation ons 1 Kings v, 1-9, remarks, that were man to vote on religion, the false one was sure to be chosen. (This is proved by the history of the Jewish and Christian churches, and the present religious state of mankind:) We will not decide about the correctness of the views of the German teachers and rabbis, or of that of the able practical commentation of the Bible. But the fact is, we have no teachers of religion for our children; for we trust that sacred charge into most incapable hands. Not to mention the general want of knowledge, not only of the higher, but of the lower sources at command, we have to lament the fact that our children had better not be taught at all than be taught in the manner they mostly are. There is no doubt that the parents in Europe and in America mean to provide proper teachers, but history shows us that they do not know how to choose. They little know that men who may have been teachers some years ago are not such now; man is oblivious, and his character changeable; and besides the affections are totally disregarded in the object of the popular choice; all that they require is, what they popularly call "a smart man." As to actual piety, strict morality, these are not put in the scale at all; they merely want smart men, forgetting that they get among the attributes of Satan, "And the serpent was more cunning (smarter) than all the beast of the field says the text, Genesis III: I. And can your smart men, however advanced in knowledge, can they teach religion? Can men who have no religion teach it? Can men without the least visible spark of spirituality inspire religious feelings? Can men who are ignorant of even the rudiments of the branches they they are to teach, can they be fit to instruct youth in our age? And such are very frequently the men of the choice of the people. We now come to facts. We select an occasion when we were present at an examination of a school under the (mis) management of a teacher (?) engaged by a congregation of no mean pretensions.

The teacher displayed a want of capacity, and an ignorance that would have shamed a boy. The ignorant allowed his pupils to place the Pessah (Passover) on the fourteenth of Nissan. The reply was made in public, and still it passed. We were astonished; but perhaps he who displayed such ignorance of the history of his own church and of the plain text of the Bible may be better versed in that of of the Christian church, knowing the dispute of the Eastern and Western churches about Easter, the Eastern persisting in observing it on the same day with the Jews, while the Western observed it on a Sunday, it being the resurrection day, we thought perhaps the gentleman found best to have a day of his own, viz. the fourteenth of Nissan. There was no mention of the moral tendency; nothing of its being commemorative of the divine goodness; nothing about the harvest, the sabbatical year; the public reading of the law (Deut. xxxi: v 10-13), but the child was taught that the feast was instituted in commemoration of the Israelites dwelling in booths in the wilderness.

What impression can be conveyed to a child by telling him, that the feast of Tabernacles was ordained, because our fathers dwelled in booths *during their wanderings in the wilderness*, without assigning any other reason, or mentioning how it was observed, and what lesson it is to teach us.

Not only is his reason inadequate for a feast of seven days, but the statement is wrong, as we shall show in our next, if spared; for whence could our forefathers get boughs for succoth (booths) in the wilderness? What can be the tendency of a mode of teaching that takes the text Exodus 14: 12: "When Moses lifted up his hand, Amaleck pravailed" &c. literally of the physical hands of Moses? Need we then wonder that a child being asked, whether such an capricious proceeding would be right or wise in her father, answered, it would be neither? Need we state that the same teacher displayed his ignorance of the Hebrew by writing merely five Hebrew words on the board, of which two, *Ha-el* and *Elohim*, were correctly written, but in the other three there were no less than three faults, though they were written ere the examination commenced, and though the children were made to spell these five words for at least twelve or fifteen minutes, and during all the time the teacher did not find out the errors? In conclusion, what shall we think of a religious (?) instruction in which children are made to recite facts and names as they in arithmetic do figures, without any moral application, improvement and realisation, so that the instruction is a mere act of memory without any appeal to the affections? But what shall we say, when loud encomia were passed on the able teacher? What is to become of our children, if such is their religious instruction?

O house of Israel, if "the parents have eaten sour grapes, shall the teeth of the children be set on edge?" My people," sayth the prophet (Hosea 4: 6.) "perish for lack of knowledge, as thou hast rejected knowledge, I, on my part, reject thy children." And why will you go down O house of Israel?

Following the dictate of duty, we again have spoken with some plainness and freedom against our interest; this is all we can do. The honest laborer can but throw out the seed, he can command neither the heaven to send blissful shower, nor the earth to yield fruit.

WHAT A CHILD CAN DO,

OR

THE SCHOLAR TURNED TEACHER TO PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

As long as our children here had proper religious instruction, the impressions took such hold upon their affections that they literally fulfilled the commandment. "And thou speak of them when thou sittest in thy house, when thou walkest by the way, in thy lying down and in thy rising" They made religion not only the subject of their conversation, but they made it the rule of their lives. Even at play, parents frequently were gratified to hear them say, how dare we do so and so, it being a sin. We had instances, that children who missed one or more sessions, knew the lessons of their return to school, though they were too young to have read them in books, and, on enquiry, would state that one of the little schoolmates had communicated it to them. In many instances the elder taught the younger child verbally before the latter entered school. But the influence of the school extended further, the parents were interested; the children conversed, questioned, and brought to remembrance thoughts and facts which otherwise would never have become subjects of thought in certain houses: and more or less religious thoughts will exercise a religious influence. Thus our children reciprocated; while the parents full filled the commandment. "And thou shaldiligently teach them unto thy children the children incidentally taught their parents. We were most happy in the result, and thought California then a Land of Promise.—

However, thank God, the voice of the prophet is not yet silenced, nor its power paralised. We were not a little pleased last Sabbath in applying ourselves to an infant class, to find one child of about five

years of age perfectly conversant with the history of Samuel and Hannah, not merely knowing facts, but realise their moral and appreciate them; and another child, aged three years and nine months, know incidents of religious history, which must make impression on her infantile mind. Both children being *novices*, we could not help asking them who taught them, and the reply was 'Mary,' an elder sister about twelve years old. We recommend this fact to the attention of parents, that they may see what responsibility rests on them, if they preclude their children from a *proper impressive* religious instruction, and we wish our children to read it that they may see what a child can do. We will accompany our experience with a similar instance from the *Philadelphia Sunday Courier*, which reads:

In a Sabbath School in N——, Connecticut, there was an infant class of colored children, under the instruction of a pious young lady who loved to do good. One little girl in this class was taught her letters, and to read in the Bible, in three months, so that she would commit three verses a week for her Sabbath lesson. After having recited just *three* verses for several Sabbaths, the teacher told her one day, that she must try to get as many verses as she could. The little girl said she could not get more than three verses as she had so much to do. When asked what she had to do, she replied, "I have to take care of the babe, and *teach my mother to read.*" Miss T——, her teacher, was so much interested in this reply, that she resolved to visit the mother, that she leight ascertain the particulars of this singular case. On making a visit, she learned that this mother, who, previous to the instruction she had received from her little child, could not even say her letters, had been taught by that child, so that then she could spell in words of one syllable. Miss T——, finding the mother but poorly clad, kindly made arrangements to furnish her with clothes so that she could attend public worship on the Sabbath; and that mother, through the diligence and filial love of her daughter, and the benevolence of Miss T——, is now enjoying, Sabbath after Sabbath, the privilege of Bible class instruction. How *Small* a child can do good? How rich the reward that teacher is-receiving for all her patient toilings and self-denials to teach that little one to read. | *Philadelphia Saturday Courier.*

CAUTION.

Mr. Thomas E. Finlay of this city, left San Francisco in October last, with a view of travelling as agent for several papers. We authorized him, as we noticed in the 41st and 42d numbers of the *Gleaner*, to act in that capacity for our paper to canvass and to collect moneys due. More than two mouths have now elapsed without Mr. Finley allowing us to hear from him, (except the letter be lost).

Subsequently, however, we learn that some of our neighbors have been placed by him in a similar predicament, and we use this method of withdrawing our authorization from Mr. Finlay to receive money or to collect and beg our subscribers in the country to remit their dues *direct* to our office, either in postage stamps or in cash, enclosed in registered letters. When sending cash, please seal or paste it to the body of the letter.

Letters at our Office.

The Rev. Israel S. Drihl will find at our office a letter addressed to him.

Isidor and Selig Stein (Brothers,) may cal at our office.

A Tribute to True Womanhood.

Some writer, speaking of women in the middle ranks of society, pays the following tribute to the wives and daughters of mechanics and intelligent working men:

"There we behold woman in her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels; not a puppet, to be flattered by profane adoration, reverenced to-day and discarded to-morrow, always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or contempt; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruled by passion, not by affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex she could exalt; the source and mirror of vanity; we see her as the wife partaking of the care and cheering the anxiety of a husband, dividing his toils by her domestic intelligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world, without being vain of them placing all her joys and happiness in the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate instructress of the children whom she has tended from their infancy, training them in thought and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings—preparing them to become men and women in their turn."

PATRONS OF NEWSPAPERS.

We publish the following very modest request on the part of the publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, and solicit a consideration of the "matter involved" to the good sense of the subscribers to journals generally:

"There is, perhaps, no class of the business community which feels more sensibly than the proprietors of the many public journals the effect of derangement of the currency, and other consequences of the present money panic, which has so perti. naciously embarrassed the whole country for several weeks gone by, and which still continues. Under a certainty of this fact, we feel that no one of our readers will take exception to the general reqnest which we address to all of them, that every one who knows himself to be indebted to this establishment, and is in circumstances to afford it, will forthwith render to us, post stamps; in cash sealed or pasted to the letter and covered, lest it slip, in notes or drafts on solvent banks the amount of his indebtedness, or so much of it as he can conveniently spare.

Jewish News,

Posen.—The *Bruederyemeinde*, (a society that adopted some years ago a modernised form of worship,) intended lately to dedicate a place for worship, (we have a "unique" way, as an Atlantic editor calls our mode of calling objects by their true name). An influential member of the nominally stationary congregation, (generally called the orthodoxy,) a former member of the *Bruederverein*, but who on account of violated honor had left them, informed against the society before the police, presenting them as innovators, and as desirous of separating from the Corporate-congregation. The police interfered, prohibiting the opening of the place, under a penalty of thirty thaler (a 66 cents or about,) for every member that should attend at Posen; since they are not wanting in any congregation of Prussia; nor do we wonder at the prohibition of the police; we only wonder at two things; in the grst place, that the society has not better secured its political existence, to be depen ofdent such casualties; anp more so, that the Jewish congregations still continue to elect men as officers, who do not evince any interest in Jewish matters, nor do they distinguish themselves for extrary intelligence or morality but solely try—their purses. We could prove it by hundred facts, that the congregations have sunk in their affairs through nothing more than through this abuse.

University of London.—In the list of "Bachelors of Arts, 1857," we find the following co-religionists—Marcus Nathan Alder, Edward Lucas Asher, Samuel Hesse Behrend.

Toulouse.—The Jews of Toulouse, until lately were accustomed to meet in a simple building. The premises having been purchased by the municipality were definitively granted to that community as a place of worship, and they have just had it fitted up, at their own expense, as a synagogue. The inauguration of it took place a few days ago, with a certain amount of religious pomp. In the course of the ceremony the shofar, a curved trumpet made from the horn of a ram, in memory of the ram which Abraham sacrificed in the place of Isaac, was blown. The Jews of Toulouse have lately become so numerous that, in addition to a rabbi, an assistant rabbi, a schoolmaster, and an examiner of the meat prepared according to Mosaic rites, they have just appointed a mohel, formerly they were obliged to have recourse to the mohel of Bordeaux for that purpose.'

H. Y. M. L. A. Philadelphia.—The young men's "Hebrew Literary Association" of Philadelphia, ever foremost in charitable acts, with their usual zeal in the good cause, engaged the services of the popular lecturer, Park Benjamin, Esq., of New York, at Concert Hall, the proceeds of the lecture to be divided between the Jewish Foster Home, Ladies' Sewing Society, and German Ladies' Benevolent Society; but, unfortunately, the weather was very unfavorable, and the hall was not more than half filled. His subject was "Hard Times," a humorous poem, which he delivered in a very elegant manner, and elicited much applause —*Messenger.*

Fair of the Foster Home Philadelphia.—The ladies having the management of the Jewish Foster Home—an institution reared about three years ago, for the benefit of Jewish orphan children—have determined upon holding a fair, and have engaged for the purpose the lower story of Jaquer's new building, on Chestnut street, near Seventh, and will open on Tuesday, the 15th in-t, and continue for three days. They have already commenced making active preparations, and will, doubtless, realize their anticipations to the fullest extent.—*Messenger.*

Philadelphia.—The new Kahal "Beth El Emeth," created mainly by the friends of Rev. Isaac Leser, is fast adding to its numbers, if we may judge from the number of births recorded in its register—no less than eight during the past three months, the last of which being a son to Mr. David H. Solis, the worthy Vice President, on the 27th ult.—*Messenger.*

Breslan.—The erection of a superb Synagogue is seriouslyprepared for:

☞ We could have no serious objection to pieadid temples, had not experience taught us that these splendid temples are no placee of worship. Though charity leads us to the belief, that some few pious souls actually raise their hearts to God even among the multitude of players and spectators.

Receipts.

Mr. Samuel P. Hoyt. Utah Territory, Mr. G. Eherenberg Columbia Cal. Messrs A Sperling & Co North San Juan.

First Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The members of this association are hereby notified, to attend a special meeting to be held next Sunday, January 17., at 11 o'clock A. M, at the rooms of the H. Y. M. L. A., Eldorado Building, corner Washington and Kearney streets. Every member is particularly requested to attend. By order A. Hoffmann, Secretary.

General News.

Quartz Diggings.—Rich quartz diggings have lately been discovered in Scott Valley, in the neighborhood of Shores' Mill. Considerable excitement prevailed in consequence at the time of the discovery.

Resigned.—E. A. Stevenson, agent for the California Indians, has sent on his resignation to Washington.

Wild Damson.—Accounts from Grizzly Flat, El Dorado county, state that the wild damson grows in great abundance in that locality, and that preserves made from them are truly excellent.

The indebtedness of Sierra county is $64,575,57.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Co., in the three months ended last week, made $30,000. The expenses amounted to $18,000.

The town of Nevada will be lit with gas in a few days.

State Guests.—There are now about 520 convicts connected with the State Prison.

A new county is proposed to be made from portions of Tuolumne and Mariposa, including the country between Tuolumne and Merced rivers.

REMOVAL.

Elias Woolf,

CHIEF כוהן

Has removed from Pine street to 238 Stockton street east side, one door from Washington,

He will be happy to attend on those who may please to hor onhim with their confidence.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN The Country, and in the Atlantic States.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

This Splendid Hotel has now been opened by Messrs Regensburger and Stern.

It is not a matter of indifference where we put up on our arrival to this State, and City.

That the St. Nicholas Hotel can be recommended in every respect individually, and Families, will not be doubted by all those who know the present Proprietors.

☞ St. Nicholas Hotel,
Cor. Sansome and Commercial Sts.

IMPORTANT
—TO—
California, Oregon and Washington Territories,
SANDWICH ISLANDS AND MEXICO.

EVERY MERCHANT from any of the above countries will find it their interest to call, examine, and purchase from our

IMMENSE STOCK.

All our Goods are of our own Importation.

HUGHES & WALLACE, White Goods.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Embroideries.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Laces, Edgings.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Hosiery, Gloves.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Furnishing Goods
HUGHES & WALLACE, Millenery Goods.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Ribbons.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Flowers, Feathers.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Yankee Notions.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Perfumery.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Shirts, Collars, etc.

Agents for—
J. J. Clark's Sewing Cotton;
Marshall's Linen Threads.

☞ **105 AND 107**
Sacramento street,
jy10 ***SAN FRANCISCO.***

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAINTS,
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.
We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest stock in the City, and sell at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
OLIVER & BUCKLEY,
86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89 Oregon Street.
ap3

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST
Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his paofession, at his offiice, **161** Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O B.
Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.
H. HEZOG, Secretary.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.
MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence en this city, gained and secnred the custom and confidence of not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.
His prices, from the moderate sum of $1 up to $25, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratfication here, or agreeably to surprises loving friend in the At antic States, or in Europe.
jy 10

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monniaes, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

NEW GROCERY.
Please oblige me with a call!
J. SALOMONSON
has opened a
FAMILY GROCERY,
Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
Corner of Dupont St. and Harlan Place,
(between Bush and Sutter Streets.)
Desirous of securing the custom of his numerous acquaintances, he will do every thing in his power, to merit their confidence.
Goods will be forwarded to any part of the city, on the shorte stotice.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.
—TO—
PANAMA
Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall,

For New York and New Orleans.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.
The Splendid Steamship
GOLDEN AGE,
Commodore WATKINS,.... *Commmander.*
Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,
January 20. 1858, at 9 A. M.
—PUNCTUALLY—
☞ A choice of berths on the Atlantic teamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
a 28

CROCKERY

R. KRAMBACH,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,
CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
—X—
A. WASSERMANN CO.
No. 88 SACRAMENTO ST. Up Stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
ap24

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Florida Cabanas, Partagas.y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

DR. G. H. HOIT,
MEDICAL OFFICE,
☞ Corner Dupont and Pacific streets—entrance on Dupont.

MORIZET
Maltese Cross Champagne.
J. C. MORIZET, RHEIMS.
H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the proproprietors, Messrs. DE ST. MARGAUX & Co., Rheims, France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same by every arrival from France. H. A. COBB
p3 No. 100 and 102 Montgomery, Street.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.
Offered at the Lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.
F. HENDERSON, No. 61 SACRAMENTO street, San Francisco, has for sale the following New Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts:
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colbred Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Shite Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings: Gray Twilled Flannel.
☞ Orders for the Country supplied. ap3

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE;
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.
I hereby denounce all Pictures taken an glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.
PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go VANCE'S, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20

STAMPS.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES Should be Marked—Men' clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every-body's clothes should be marked
NOISY CARRIER, 122 Long-wharf,
Has a nice assortment, all with Roman letters. je26

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - - $150,000.
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.
Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MUSGROVE, Bart.....Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq.....Dep. Chairman.
John Adis, Esq. — F. B. Carr, Esq
E. Huggins, Esq. — C. S. Buttler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq. — John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq. — J. G. Hammach, Esq
Robert Main, Esq. — W. Scolefield, M. P.
Manager.....GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.
Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq. Geo. Curtis, Esq. W. Sherman. Esq.
Directors in New York.
S. K. Everett, Esq. — Robert Haydock, Esq.
B. A. Mumford, Esq. — James Harper, Esq.
Wm. L. Ling, Esq. — Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq. — William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARL PRECHT,
Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington.
jy 10

DR. T. REGENSBURGER,
PHYSICIANS AND URGEON.
NO. 224 STOCKTGN STREET,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
je19.3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH KIRNAN,
[Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of
NICKERSON & LOVETT,
Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.
HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.
It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required, To all others, he simply says—
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
jy 31—tf.

M. ELGUTTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
182 WASHINGTON STREET,.
☞ Prices greatl reduced.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS. ☜

J. H. WIDBER & Co.,
APOTHECARIES,
ap3 *VERANDAH DRUG STORE,*
Corner of Kearny and Washington Streets, San Francisco

DRY GOODS.

L. DINKELSPIEL. U. SIMON
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO,
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HEBREW SCHOOL.
INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious Instruction of our Children, under the superintendence of Dr. ECKMAN, is open for children of both sexes. It is kept at
No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)
SCHOOL HOURS:
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
The School is free to all. Only those who are able are expected to pay a moderate charge!
THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,
—AND—
THE DEBORAH, IN GERMAN,
JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati. The above periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the price of $3 per year, for the Israelite, and $4 for both, in one wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the *Weekly Gleaner* San Francisco. ap3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.
ETC. ETC, ETC.
ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by
SAULMANN,
—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—
No. 128 Montgomery Street,
Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
His long residence and extended custom is sufficient warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31—tf

Paper Hangings and Carpets
JUST RECEIVED PER LALE ARRIVALS, BY
FRANK BAKER,
No. 110 and 112 Clay Street.
800 CASES PAPER HANGINGS:—
French and American—Every Variety—
6,000 rolls French and American Borders;
400 pieces Tapestry Velvet Carpet:
625 do Tapestry Brussels Carpet,
230 do Three-ply Carpet;
300 do Superfine Ingrain Carpet;
300 do Extra Fine Ingrain Carpet;
200 do Cotton and Wool Carpet;
125 do Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 do Bay State Druggets;
800 do Oil Cloths, assorted;
125 do Damask and Brocatelle;
300 do Cotton and Worsted Damask
4,000 pairs Window Shades;
375 do Lace Curtains;
751 do Muslin Curtains:
8,900 Cornices and Curtain Bands; Stair Rods; Table Covers; Gimps, Fringes, &c., &c.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
FRANK BAKER,
je19 11 and 112 Clay street.

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. F. SMITH & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, NAILS, AND
Agricultural and Mining Implements,
FIRE PROOF BUILDING,
No. 81 Clay street, 2d door west of Front,
jy 17.

Ophir Lodge.
The meetings of this Lodge will, till further notice is given, take place at 7½ instead of 7 o'clock, every WEDNESDAY evening. oct30-tf

BANKING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

EXPRESS

AND

BANKING COMPANY,

OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, $600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—

WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,.. West and Canada West.
UNITED EXPRESS CO.,.....East and West.
BARNDEN EXPRESS CO.,.....South and West.
NATIONAL EXPRESS CO.,..North and Canada East.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY.....England, Germany and France.

EXCHANGE

On all the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada

COLLECTIONS MADE

And General Express Business promptly attended to.

LOUIS McLANE, J.,
General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department.
SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent express Department.
feb13

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,

MELTERS,

ASSAYERS AND COINERS,

No. 104 Montgomery Street,

NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA,

ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, ugust, 1855.

M'cKEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HATS!!

Made to Measure

GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE their appearance. to have their hats fit them conveniently, and to last them longer then usual, ought to get them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely cog be accommodated with these requirements.

BOYSEN & BROTHERS,

HATTERS,

No. 159 Kearny street,

(Between Clay and Commercial streets.)

Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ AT THE USUAL PRICES. ☜

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

—OF—

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 165 Commercial Street.

Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.

Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.

ja30—3m

J. T. PIDWELL,

Wholesale and Retail

F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R-,

No. 140, North side of Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

—o—

Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

—o—

☞ Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. se4

AUCTION HOUSES.

AARON VAN VLECK,

AUCTIONEER,

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.

Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ap3

T. J. L. SMILEY. GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS BLANKETS.

ap3

H. M. NEWHALL, E. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

ROBERT JOSEFHI,

[IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS, CLOCKS, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, GLASSES. &c. &c.

171 Washington Street.

Between [Montgomery and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)

SAN FRANCISCO

Having just recieved, direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of Goods. of the latest styles aud paterns in the above line.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

and am in regular receipt of a full and complete Assortment of Goods adapted to the

CALIFORNIA TRADE.

To the Trade, and Dealers in the Interior, I would say, your orders will receivr prompt and careful attention.

GIVE ME A CALL.

ROBERT JOSEPHI.

☞ N. B.—No business connection with J. S. Joshphi. ☜ oct-2-3m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.

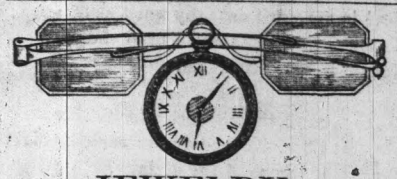
MARBLE MONUMENT.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

JEWELRY.



JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS,

WATCH MAKER

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF

Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177, WASHINGTON STREET,

je12 San Francisco.

M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them; and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb.8

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMANN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 *Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR. ☜

DVERTISFMFNTS.

Goldsmith House,

No. 109 Sacramento Street,

Goldsmith & Stern,.....Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city.

feb13-tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Battery and Commercial Streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,

PROPRIETORS.

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

m6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Strictly

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Russelle House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

כשר

☞ The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—

LEVI & WOLFE
Y. ABRAHAMS,
M. BECK
I. GOLDSMITH.

je19

DENTISTRY.

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

C. C. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Work.

Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street.

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A Loan of $2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to

je24 B. ASHIM, 118 Sacramento street.

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS

Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,

Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.

No. 81 California St.,

One door from the Corner of Battery,

A. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.
J. GODCHAUX, }

THE FAMILY.

School Notice.

We are prepared again to devote a third day for religious instruction of our children. *viz* Wednesday from 3½ P M. The Children are invited to attend.

The hours now are Saturday and Sunday from 10 A.M Tuesday from 3½ P.M.

GOD.

[FROM THE RUSSIAN ANTHOLOGY.]

DERZAVIN.

O Thou eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide;
Unchang'd through time's all-devastating flight;
Thou only God! There is no God beside!
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend, and none explore;
Who fill'st existence with thyself alone:
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—
Being whom we call God—and know no more!

In its sublime research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean-deep—may count
The sands, or the sun's rays—but, God! for thee
There is no weight, nor measure: none can mount
Up to thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by thy light, in vain would try
To trace thy counsels, infinite, and dark;
And though is lost ere thought can soar so high,
E'en like past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness, didst call
First chaos, then existence—Lord, on thee
Fternity had its foundation:—all
Sprung forth from thee: of light, joy, harmony,
Sole origin: all life, all beauty thine.
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine.
Thou art, and wert, and shalt be! Glorious! Great!
Life-giving, life-sustaining Potentate!

Thy chains the unmeasur'd universe surround:
Upheld by thee, by thee inspir'd with breath:
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled life, and death!
As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born; so worlds spring forth from thee:
And, as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army, glitters in thy praise.

A million torches, lighted by thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss:
They own thy power, accomplish thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light,
A glorious company of golden streams,
Lamps of Celestial e'ther, burning bright—
Suns, lighting systems with their joyous beams?
But thou to these art as the noon to night.

Yes, as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in thee is lost!
What are ten thousand worlds compar'd to thee?
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumber'd host
Though multiplied by myriads, and array'd
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
If but an atom in the balance, weigh'd
Against thy greatness—is a cypher brought
Against infinity! What am I then? Nought!
Nought! But the effluence of thy light divine,
Pervading worlds, hath reach'd my bosom too;
Yes! in my spirit doth thy spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Nought! but I live, and on hope's pinions fly
Eager towards thy presence; for in thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell: aspiring high,
E'en to the throne of thy divinity.
I am, O God! and surely thou must be!

Thou art! directing, guiding all, thou art!
Direct my understanding, then, to thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart:
Though but an atom midst immensity,
Still I am something fashion'd by thy hand!
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven, and earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand,
Close to the realms where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundaries of the spirit-land!

The chain of being is complete in me'—
In me is matter's last gradation lost;
And the next step is spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch, and a slave; a worm, a God!
When came I here? and how so marvellously
Constructed, and conceiv'd unknown. This clod
Lives surely through some higher energy;
For, from itself alone, it could not be!

Creatbr, yes! thy wisdom, and thy word
Created me! Thou source of life, and good!
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, thy love, in their bright plentitude,
Fill'd me with an immortal soul to spring
O'er the abyss of death, and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
E'en to its source — to thee — its Author there.

O thoughts ineffable! O visions blest!
Though worthless our conceptions all of thee;
Yet shall thy shadow'd image fill our breast,
And waft its homage to thy Deity.
God, thus a lone my lowly thoughts can soar
Thus seek thy presence, Being wise, and good!
Midst thy vast works admire, obey, adore;
And, when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

Arithmetical Question.

A farmer took a hundred turkeys of three different kinds to market; For the best he received $1 50; for the seccond best 1 00; and for the poorest but 50 cents. He received als together $100; how many of each kind did he have?

STUDIOUS.

Charade Number II.

I fancy you've heard though but seldom, of me.
I'm a compound word of syllables three.
My first and second, together are vain,
And yet they're as busy as ever were twain;
My other full often doth hide
What's better than silver or gold;
'Tis often to folly allied,
And sometimes to wisdom untold.
It shields from the weather,
Or carries a feather,
Or does both together.
My whole is a silly vanity,
Befitting the brain that conjured me.

GUESS.

Rates of Postage on the Gleaner.

Subscribers are notified that the rate of postage for the Gleaner within this state when paid in advance, is about 3½ cents for each copy the quarter.

Questions & Answers on Familiar Things.

Why do candles and lamps "spirit," when rain is at hand?—Because the air is filled with vapor, and the humidity penetrates the wick, where (being formed into steam) it expands suddenly, and produces a little explosion.

Why do wet feet or clothes give us "cold?"—Because, the evaporation absorbs the heat so abundantly from the surface of our body, that its temperature is lowered below its natural standard; in consequence of which health is injured. [This also explains why it is dangerous to sleep in a damp bed.]

Why is the health injured when the temperature of the body is reduced below its natural standard?—Because, the balance of the circulation is destoryed, blood is driven away from the external surface by the chill, and thrown upon the internal organs, which are oppressed by this increased load of blood.

Why do not sailors get cold, who are frequently wet all day with sea-water; Because the salt of the sea retards evaporation; and (as the heat of their bodies is drawn off gradually) the sensation of cold is prevented.—Also, the salt of the sea acts as a stimulous, and keeps the blood circulating in the skin.

Why does a drop of water sometimes roll along a piece of hot iron without leaving the least trace?—Because (when the iron is very hot indeed) the bottom of the drop is turned into vapor, which buoys the drop up, without allowing it to touch the iron.

Why does a laundress put a little saliva on a flat-iron, to know if it be hot enough?—Because, when the saliva sticks to the box, and is evaporated, she knows it is not sufficiently hot: but when it runs along the iron, it is.

Why is the flat-iron hotter, if the saliva runs along it, than if it adheres till it is evaporated?—Because, when the saliva runs along the iron, the heat is sufficient to convert the bottom of the drop into vapour; but if the saliva will not roll, the iron is not sufficiently hot to convert the bottom of the drop into vapour.

LAUDABLE.

THE PROFITS OF THE JEWISH MESSENGER.

We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of New York, but, for a series of years we had the gratification of seeing his course marked by a rare sincerity, probity, a desire of doing good, and an unfeigned zeal in qindication of what he thought the truth. When, about ten monthi ago, he thought it proper to publish an organ of what he thinks orthodoxy, he undertook the superintendence of a weekly called the *Jewish Messenger*, published at New York, and he has met with great success. But here we see the truly pious spirit of the superintendent; the progts are not greedily heaped to his salary, which he receives as minister; the teacher, having a competency from his office, is no dealer; the profits accruing from the undertaking are divided among the following institutions: The "Jews Hospital," of New York; the "Widows and Grphan Home," New Orleans; the "Relief Society for indigent Jews in Jerusalem," and the "Jewish Foster Home," Philadelphia. May the worthy man long continue to be an example of sincerity and disinterestedness.

YOUNG MEN.—Tell me what are the prevailing sentiments that occupy the minds of your young men, and I will tell you What is to be the character of the next inroegenat.

Idleness; or Hunting Squirrels.

Dear Child. Are you Hunting Squirrels? It is not to you alone that I address this question; it is addressed to young and old; to lovely little girls, who are fleeting from one piece of work to another, from one room and one house to another; to little boys who are always ready to take up some new thing, to choose some new companion, some new school—I also send the following to men and women, and, indeed to all who "Are Hunting Squirrels." You will like to read the piece, it is not written by myself but by Mr. Harvey Newcomb, I horrowed it for you.

PETER ALSOP was almost fifteen years old when his father, who had just moved into a new settlement, was clearing land. One day the father and a neighbour were engaged in duilding a log fence, which was made of the trunks of the trees that were cleared off the lands. First, they laid the fence one log high, with the ends of each length passing a little way by each other. Notches were in the ends, and a block was laid crosswise, whre the ends lapped, and then another tier was laid on the cross pieces, till the fence was high enough. To roll up the top logs, they would lay long poles, called skids, one end on the top of the logs, and the other on the ground, and roll up the logs on these. But as the logs were very heavy, they were obliged to stop several times to rest, or to get a new hold; and it was Peter's business when they stopped, to put a block the under side of the log, above the skids, to keep it from rolliug back. Having given a hard lift, and tugging with all his might, the father called out, "There, Peter, put under your block quick." Peter started nimbly, and snatched up his block, when suddenly the loud chirp of a squirrel struck his ear. Instantly, down went the block, and away he ran after the squirrel, leaving both his father and the other man to hoid the log till he came back.

This anecdote gives you Peter's character. He was too fickle to follow any object or pursuit long enough to accomplish any thing. Thirty years after

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THE UNDERSIGNED BRINGS TO THE NOTICE of his numerous friends in the Mining Regions and elsewhere, that he is ready to initiate children into the convenant of Abraham. He shall be happy to attend most punctually on those who wish to honor him with their confidence.

MOSES HYMAN,

Sacramento City, cor. of 6th and N. streets.

☞ Parties who come to Sacramento for the occasion, can be accommodated with rooms FREE OF CHARGE.